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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1916.

**A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.**  
By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily  
for The Washington Herald.

**AUTUMN LEAVES.**

Withered leaves lie round about  
In the chill November days,  
But when breezes crisp come out,  
How they dance along the ways!  
Pirouetting here and there  
Tho' their youth is dead and gone—  
Sweet brave leaves amid your care  
Thus to go a-dancing on!

No matter what happens eventually, "We take  
our hats off to you, Mr. Wilson."

Wonder if Mrs. Hughes has recalled those three  
kisses she distributed Tuesday evening.

It seems pretty tough to half of us that the  
money collected on Hughes Tuesday night had  
to be posted again.

When Walter Camp is making up that "all  
America" team he should not forget the students  
of the electoral college.

There is many a man whose wife kisses him on  
the cheek but you have to run for President to  
have them put it on the front page.

The old adage to the effect that "the game isn't  
over until the close of the last inning," never was  
more appropriate.

Within the past few years California has  
staged an earthquake and an exposition. Now  
that she has settled the election it is about time  
to quit.

The next Congress probably will be controlled  
by the Democrats, but by a reduced majority.  
Which means that when the party whip is cracked  
it will not be certain that the entire majority  
delegation will fall in line. The margin of power is  
so scant that the defection of a handful of votes  
will decide legislation. The Sixty-fifth Congress  
on the latest returns will be marked by plenty of  
debate and independence of thought and action  
that the greater majority of the Sixty-fourth  
Congress did not encourage.

One of the interesting sidelights on the election  
was the fact that the soldiers on the border cast  
their votes and citizens in seven States registered  
their choice by mail or telegraph. With no ques-  
tion about the validity or honesty of this new vot-  
ing plan, it would seem feasible for the entire  
country. There is no sound reason why traveling  
salesmen, actors and others whose occupations  
take them away from the polling booth should be  
disfranchised and the existing restrictions on  
voting amount to that.

Scanning the result from New Hampshire,  
which always has been solidly for the Republi-  
can party, it would seem that the returns indicate  
a rebuke for Senator Gallinger, the Republican  
leader of the Senate. The senior Senator from  
New Hampshire is the father of the old guard  
and he has been persistent and constant in his  
opposition to the administration and in his ad-  
herence to the reactionary path. When New Hamp-  
shire can show less than 500 plurality for the  
Republican national ticket and Utah is placed in  
the Democratic column, it is time for both Sena-  
tors Gallinger and Smoot to realize that the poli-  
cies of the past are not the policies of 1916.

There was some complaint by auto owners  
when the police issued an announcement barring  
motor cars from the congested downtown business  
streets election night. The owners of cars in many  
cases had planned to park their machines in front  
of a newspaper bulletin screen and comfortably  
watch the latest news flashed to the public. It  
was natural that they should demur when they  
learned that their plans could not be carried out.  
However, the autos were barred, one of the biggest  
election throngs in the history of the city surged  
through the streets and not an accident of conse-  
quence was reported. The ruling of police officials  
must stand as an act of wisdom.

Let us follow now as a people the custom that  
prevails on the collegiate gridiron after a heart-  
breaking battle royal and rise to a full realization  
of the fact that, whether we are Democrats or Re-  
publicans, vanquished or victors, we are all Ameri-  
cans and are not to be permanently alienated  
from each other through the temporary disinte-  
grating influences of party strife. If the other fel-  
lows got the ball and kicked the winning goal,  
don't sulk and grumble and imagine the republic  
is coming to an end because your team went down  
to defeat. If you don't like the result of the game,  
remember that there'll be another four years from  
now and that during the interval it is your duty  
to fulfill all your obligations as a patriotic Ameri-  
can citizen, no matter which political party may  
be in power.—New York Sun.

Unquestionably the raising of the Polish ques-  
tion will awaken echoes in London and Paris,  
where the Poles have many friends. It is plainly  
intended to sow dissension in the allied camp,  
but, like many other German calculations, it seems  
unlikely to succeed. Actually, the Germans and  
Austrians have burned a bridge behind them, a  
bridge that they have hitherto hoped might serve  
as a way for negotiation with Petrograd. They  
have declared for the permanent separation from  
Russia of an area as large as Germany,  
with a population of above 12,000,000. Looking  
to the future, however, we may believe that they  
will find that the immediate profit, whatever it  
may be, will hardly weigh against the eventual  
peril the Polish question has for them both.—  
New York Tribune.

**The Election Returns.**

Those who have watched the returns on the  
national election may not realize now that they  
have witnessed the most momentous campaign in  
the nation's history.

To have the final result delayed for more than  
thirty-six hours after the polls closed emphasizes  
how tightly the lines were drawn and how fickle  
were the prophecies.

Precedents, it is said, are made only to be broken.  
If pre-election signs were accepted as final then  
the Republican candidate was a victor before the  
polls opened. Wall Street favored him in the bet-  
ting and Wall Street never has picked a loser  
in the national election, so the story runs. No  
Democratic President since the days of Andrew  
Jackson has been given a re-election. No Demo-  
cratic candidate for President ever accomplished  
success without the electoral votes of New York,  
Pennsylvania, and Illinois. Thus, by all pre-  
cedents, the Democratic candidate on the ballot  
served merely to make it a contest, with the re-  
sult certain. But in this election a number of  
new precedents are being made.

Newspapers and press associations spent thou-  
sands of dollars for the purpose of announcing,  
with reasonable certainty, the result of the elec-  
tion within a few hours after the polls were closed.  
The news men have developed this business of  
furnishing returns to a science, but in this elec-  
tion the result was so close that practically all  
news agencies failed in their efforts to give the  
final result the morning after.

Under normal conditions, the country may be  
expected to be Republican. These times appar-  
ently are not normal. The war in Europe and the  
threatened war in Mexico are things that over-  
shadow the questions of social and commercial  
progress that engross us ordinarily. But the war  
in Europe and the Mexican trouble are only two  
of many new elements that combined to bring  
about extraordinary political conditions in this  
country.

Not since the election of Cleveland has the  
result been held so long in the balance. Cleve-  
land was defeated on the early returns, to such  
an extent that he congratulated his Republican  
rival, but forty-eight hours later complete returns  
showed that the Democratic candidate was the  
victor. The election of Hayes to the Presidency  
was by such a slender margin that it was months  
before the final result was determined. To this  
day some who supported Tilden maintain that he  
was robbed of the Presidency.

Today the facilities for getting returns and the  
integrity of the ballot box is such that the honest  
choice of the nation is the winner and the victor  
usually is named within a few hours after the  
polls have closed. Consequently any delay in the  
announcement brings wonderment.

The independent voters probably have decided  
the 1916 election. They read the arguments, listen-  
ed to the speeches, perused the campaign litera-  
ture and went into the voting booth and acted ac-  
cording to their conscience. It was impossible  
for the political bosses to predict how this element  
of the electorate would go and the claims from  
both political camps were based upon hopes rather  
than facts. Rock ribbed Republican sections went  
for the Democrats and districts where the Republi-  
cans looked for assured support wound up in the  
Democratic column. Both sides claimed the  
women's vote and the result shows that both sides  
have food for thought in determining which factor  
swayed these ballots.

All this made delay in the tabulation of the  
final returns. In many of the so-called doubtful  
States they are still counting the ballots. There is  
no uniform plan for working out election returns  
and antiquated methods yet prevail in many cities,  
towns and States. Some open the ballot box and  
count when a majority of the votes in the election  
unit has been cast, others have 2 p. m. as the hour  
of closing, many others 4 p. m., and the majority  
6 p. m. Some count the head of the ticket at once  
and flash the result, others count the whole ballot  
before any returns are announced and others can-  
not certify a count until the election registrars  
have arrived, which means in some cases from  
twenty-four to forty-eight hours after the polls  
are closed.

With the absence of a uniform system, it is  
not surprising that the definite result in an election  
like the 1916 battle of ballots is somewhat delayed.  
It needed the stirring story of the work per-  
formed and the results achieved during the war  
by the hundreds of motor boats assigned to duty  
in the North Sea as mine planters, submarine  
chasers and coast patrol to convince doubting  
Thomases and settle beyond question the im-  
portance of these auxiliaries to a main fleet. This  
matter being resolved, it is well that the govern-  
ment should be co-operating with the patriotic  
citizens that have expressed a willingness to en-  
roll their craft under the Navy Department and  
to participate in any maneuvers ordered, by en-  
couraging the organization of civilian flotillas, by  
preparing designs of the standard types desired  
and by detailing naval officers to assist in the  
training of the volunteer officers and crews.—New  
York Herald.

A report just issued by the Federal Trade Com-  
mission indicates that the manufacturers of news  
print paper have been making huge profits out of  
the publishers of the United States. The commis-  
sion has been investigating the increased price  
of news print paper and now declares that during  
the first half of this year, when the price was boost-  
ed from 50 to 200 per cent, the cost of producing  
the paper in domestic mills was below the average  
cost in the past three years. In other words, ac-  
cording to the report, the manufacturers have been  
making money at both ends—saving on produc-  
tion and further increasing profits by greatly in-  
creased prices which the publishers have been com-  
pelled to pay or go out of business.—Williams-  
port Sun.

Secretary Lansing says that the State Depart-  
ment will "neither act nor comment" on the de-  
struction of the British vessels Marina and Rowan-  
more until the German government shall have  
fully investigated. But whether or not this ad-  
endum by Mr. Lansing is "comment," it is to be  
well noted: "The question has been raised as to  
whether there has been any change in the policy  
on the part of the President or the department in  
regard to submarine warfare since the Sussex  
case, and I wish to say emphatically that there  
has been no change in any particular."—San An-  
tonio Express.

A student of a local high school failed to attend  
an important football game in which his school  
team was engaged. The offense was a serious one,  
in the eyes of his fellows—more serious, prob-  
ably, than if he had gone to the other extreme  
and given so much time to football as to fail in all  
his studies—and he was summoned before an in-  
quisitorial council and solemnly "tubbed." The in-  
cident lets in light on the situation in the typical  
American college. Boys trained in this way are  
apt, if they go to college, to take the view that  
the principal purpose of such institutions is to en-  
courage athletics, and that the professors are an  
unfortunate class of meddlers whose encroach-  
ments must be sternly resisted.—San Francisco  
Bulletin.

**Seen and Heard by George Miner.**

New York, Nov. 8.—It seems mentally and  
physically impossible that any one man could  
answer 5,000 questions in one day and keep on  
doing it day after day.

And yet that is exactly what Officer Harry  
Smith, of the New York police force, does in ad-  
dition to attending to the duties of his regular job  
of being a policeman. You see Harry Smith is  
big, good-natured, suave, patient and has a head  
like a dictionary—filled with facts and information.  
For that reason, he is stationed at the New York  
entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge, where more  
people pass than at any other place in the city.  
It is estimated that at least 250,000 people rush  
by there every twenty-four hours.

Quite a large percentage of these people are  
born fools, and take no pains to conceal it. Con-  
sequently they ask all kinds of useless and silly  
questions, and naturally they ask them of a po-  
liceman, for most people consider a policeman's  
principal duty to be the answering of questions,  
and they are grievously offended if he shows the  
slightest ignorance on any subject. Then, again,  
there are lots of folk who have the question habit.  
They will ask questions just for the sake of ask-  
ing them when they know the answer perfectly  
well for themselves. Others ask questions for no  
other reason than that they want to talk to some-  
body.

It was to Harry Smith a few years ago that an  
inebriated individual propounded the query which  
has since become famous. With a voice in which  
solemnity and hiccoughs were equally blended, he  
demanded:

"Is this Christopher street or Tuesday?"

So great did the number of questions asked be-  
come that the police commissioners decided to  
install a punch clock to keep a record of them.  
That's how Harry Smith knows that he answers  
5,000 every twelve hours.

Since he has been on duty at the Brooklyn  
Bridge—a period of about fifteen years—it is esti-  
mated that he has answered 23,000,000 questions.

Most of the questions asked are for directions  
to some locality. He is supposed to know the lo-  
cation of every number in every street in New  
York and Brooklyn and how best to go to it. Most  
of them are very simple—such as, "Is this the way  
to Brooklyn?" Others seemingly simple are a lit-  
tle confusing—as, for instance, in the case of a  
young woman headed across the bridge who  
stopped in front of Smith and asked him which  
road she should take to go to Lexington avenue.  
To make sure she got on the right train, Smith  
asked another policeman to lead her to it.

An hour later she returned very flushed and  
angry. She announced her intention of having  
Smith fired at once and likewise put in jail. She  
also expressed her personal opinion of him in  
terms that left no room for doubt. Smith's good  
nature was unruined. He let her rave to her  
heart's content and when she got it all out of her  
system he said:

"How did I know you wanted to go to Lexing-  
ton avenue, Manhattan, where there is no L, in-  
stead of Lexington avenue, Brooklyn, where there  
is an L road?"

Less than half of the question askers are  
even polite, while only a very small percentage  
consider it worth while to say please. One of  
these hurry-up, snappy, brisk men rushed up to  
Smith and said:

"I want to go to Brighton Beach."

"Do you?" replied Smith. "So do I."

That little bit of back talk cost Smith a reprimand and a hauling over the coals at headquarters,  
for the questioner complained to the commissioner  
that Smith was impertinent and not attending to  
business.

When J. I. C. Clarke, the well-known author  
and editor, and until recently the publicity director  
of the Standard Oil, landed in New York a good  
many years ago he was entirely unfamiliar with  
the city. Strolling along Broadway he asked a  
big, fat copper:

"Is this the right direction to get to the City  
Hall?"

"You know dum well it is," replied the po-  
liceman. The question was so obvious and silly that  
the fat cop couldn't believe it to have been asked  
seriously. Harry Smith's methods are just the  
reverse. He will give a polite answer to anything  
that is asked him whether it is "How old is Anne?"  
or "Who hit Billy Paterson?"  
But think of answering 23,000,000 of them!

Great Britain's warning to Mexico transmitted  
through its Ambassador at Washington and the  
American State Department, that it will be held  
accountable for any negligence or favor on its  
part that may be of assistance to German subma-  
rines is a startling reminder to the Carranza  
government of its responsibilities. Secretary  
Lane recently informed the First Chief's repre-  
sentatives that Mexico could not expect to be a  
nation apart. It must assume and respect all  
the obligations of sovereignty if it hopes to main-  
tain itself as an independent State. The United  
States is regarded by the de facto government  
with suspicion and enmity, and yet it is to the  
United States alone that Mexico owes its free-  
dom from European aggression. Great Britain  
addresses Gen. Carranza through the American  
State Department because it recognizes in the  
United States government a more powerful guar-  
antor of law than is to be found in Mexico itself.  
—New York World.

With all due respect to Capt. Koenig, of the  
Deutschland, we take with several grains of salt  
his announcement that a war submarine will be  
sent by Germany to convey his vessel back across  
the Atlantic. We have a strong feeling the good  
captain is spoofing us—or the allied cruisers pat-  
rolling the Atlantic coast. If Germany did plan  
to send such a convoy, what military purpose  
would be served by apprising the enemy of that  
fact? Why should allied and neutral merchant-  
men be warned of the danger? The good cap-  
tain may be in earnest, but we shall reserve the  
liberty to doubt.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

The franking law was never passed as a sheer  
convenience for members of Congress. Its original  
and present intent is to convenience the public.  
That is, it is intended to furnish a member proper  
methods through which to apprise his constitu-  
ents of pending measures so that if desired they  
may voice their protest. It was never designed  
that any member should require a freight car to  
carry to that same constituency belated informa-  
tion as to his attitude on this or that public ques-  
tion when the legislation involved has been passed  
and become operative.—Dayton Herald.

Ignoring sectionalism and considering the in-  
terests of the country as a whole it would be well  
if the industries of the United States were scat-  
tered instead of being grouped to such a great  
extent in the Northeast. Shipping raw materials  
1,000 miles or more to the factory and shipping  
the finished product back entails a very great  
waste. Goods could be manufactured at less ex-  
pense if factories were near the source of supply  
of the raw materials and at the same time so dis-  
tributed over the country as not to entail high  
freight charges for the finished product on the  
consumer.—Florida Times-Union.

**ARMY AND NAVY NEWS**  
Best Service Column in City.

War Department officials are busy esti-  
mating the approximate cost of main-  
tenance of the Reserve Officers' Training  
Corps. Statistics are being gathered for  
presentation at the hearings to be held  
by the military committees of the two  
Houses at the coming session of Congress.  
The corps will be composed of students  
at universities, the principal part being a  
senior division organized at colleges re-  
quiring four years of collegiate study for  
a degree. One of the phases under discus-  
sion is the form of practical instruction  
which the members of this corps will re-  
ceive at training camps, such camps to  
be maintained for not longer than six  
weeks in any one year.

Those who attend the camps will be  
provided with transportation, subsistence,  
equipment and clothing. It is roughly es-  
timated that 15,000 students are likely to  
participate in this arrangement, and prob-  
ably the funds to be recommended will be  
based on the number of students.  
Members of the senior division will re-  
ceive commutation of subsistence during  
the service in the training camps, and pro-  
vision for this will probably cost in the  
neighborhood of \$2,000,000.

The chief signal officer of the Army  
has opened bids for two spherical balloons  
for free flights, of 2,000 and 3,500 cubic  
feet capacity, with the usual equipment,  
and for two high capacity military balloons  
of 25,000 cubic feet capacity,  
equipped with 1,000 feet of steel lifting  
cable.

The bids are regarded as very reason-  
able and announcement of awards prob-  
ably will be made in the near future.  
The balloons will be used for instruction  
training and also for observation purposes.

Reports received from the field of opera-  
tions in Europe indicate that the bal-  
loon is being extensively used. It is  
of especial value as a means of observ-  
ing the area occupied by the opposing  
forces. There are, of course, difficulties  
to be overcome which do not appear  
to be easy to overcome, mainly in the  
matter of protecting the fabric from de-  
terioration caused by nonuse and by the  
influence of the gas. At present the  
life of the balloon is of uncertain dura-  
tion.

Twenty-seven gas masks are to be  
purchased by the Bureau of Construction  
and Repair of the Navy Department for  
experimental purposes. The cost will  
vary from \$5 to \$10. The masks are to  
be of light metal construction, of  
such shape as will cover the nose and  
mouth or nose, mouth and eyes, and  
will be provided with means of main-  
taining a gas-tight joint between the  
mask and the face and with a chamber  
for holding chemical or other means of  
eliminating obnoxious gases and pow-  
dered carbon from the air being inhaled.  
Bidders have been invited to submit  
their own specifications, and it is in-  
tended to place contracts with various  
bidders in order to obtain a number of  
types of masks which may be used for  
experiments that will be conducted at  
the New York Navy Yard.  
Of course, the Navy Department is in  
possession of "rescue caps," which, how-  
ever, have a function that is different  
from the purpose of the gas masks that  
are used so extensively on the firing lines  
in Europe. Reports received from United  
States observers abroad indicate that the  
masks adopted are constantly changing  
in design to fit the new and intentionally  
surprising conditions of the class of warfare  
that employs gas as an element of attack.

**NAVAL ORDERS.**

**ORDERS TO OFFICERS.**  
Commander C. J. Lang, to command Raleigh.  
Lieut. Commander R. E. Larimer, to Vermont as  
executive officer.  
Lieut. Commander C. T. Owens, to Utah as  
executive officer.  
Lieut. C. K. Wood, to home and wait orders.  
Lieut. (junior grade) C. N. Hinkamp, to Olympia.  
Lieut. (junior grade) R. G. Thomas, to Fulton  
for submarine instruction.  
Lieut. (junior grade) J. G. Stevens, to Oitiche.  
Lieut. (junior grade) Jennifer Garnett, to Tacoma  
as navigator.  
Lieut. (junior grade) G. M. Cook, to Tacoma as  
executive officer.  
**MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.**  
Oklahoma arrived at Hampton Roads, November  
7; Pennsylvania arrived at Southern Drill Grounds,  
November 6; Salem sailed for Philadelphia, No-  
vember 7; West Virginia sailed for Salina Cruz,  
November 7.

**ARMY ORDERS.**

Capt. John K. Harr, cavalry, now attached to  
the Fourth Cavalry, is assigned to that reg-  
iment.  
The resignation of Second Lieut. James E. Slack  
is accepted.  
First Lieut. John Q. A. Brett, Quartermaster  
Corps, is assigned as holding station in the  
office of the Quartermaster General of the Army.

**COUNTERFEIT COINS  
FOUND HIDDEN ON LOT**

Philadelphia, Nov. 8.—Federal agents  
are anxious to locate the persons who  
hid about fifty counterfeit half dollars on  
a big lot at Twenty-third and West-  
moreland streets. The bogus coins are  
new and well executed. They were taken  
to the Federal Building today by Special  
Patrolmen Pendergast and Whitworth,  
of the Ridge and Midvale avenues station-  
house.

A half dozen lads playing hockey came  
across the "money" yesterday. Their  
mothers thought less of the coins than  
the boys and got in touch with the police  
before their sons had a chance to spend  
the "money."

**NEW YORK HOTEL ARRIVALS.**

Special to The Washington Herald.  
New York, Nov. 8.—The following Wash-  
ingtonians are registered at New York  
hotels:  
R. F. Harris, Breslin.  
W. W. Harrison, Navarre.  
H. G. Kerna, Herald Square.  
H. D. Kerner, Macdougall.  
R. M. Lawrence, Union Square.  
Miss E. Sheehan, Aberdeen.  
J. H. Simmons, Herald Square.  
J. E. Snyder, Aberdeen.  
W. Wallace, St. Denis.  
L. Brown, Colburn.  
J. L. Davis, Continental.  
C. Field, Bristol.  
J. J. Fitzsimmons, Marlborough.  
S. J. Gompers, Continental.  
J. C. Grapagn, Breslin.  
S. Kann, Sons & Co., dry goods, etc.;  
J. MacFarquhar, toys, pictures, victrolas,  
etc.; 25 Fourth avenue, Cumberland; T.  
F. Timlin, notions, leather goods, jewelry  
and toilet goods, 25 Fourth avenue.  
W. B. Moses & Sons, carpets and fur-  
niture; W. J. Johnstone, draperies, Cum-  
berland.  
Palais Royal, dry goods, etc.; S. A.  
Sims, silks, 43 West Twenty-third street.  
Leatham, Miss E. Kennedy, art neces-  
saries, 43 West Twenty-third street; L. H.  
Simons, men's and boys' clothing, 43  
West Twenty-third street.  
Woodward & Lothrop, dry goods, etc.;  
C. L. Hart, boys' clothing, 334 Fourth ave-  
nue; Miss M. D. Collins, women's neck-  
wear, etc., 334 Fourth avenue; L. C. Dick,  
men's and boys' hats, 334 Fourth ave-  
nue; E. C. G. Atchell, men's furnishing  
goods, 334 Fourth avenue; J. A. Hobson,  
upholstery and wicker furniture, 334  
Fourth avenue; H. J. Dantberry, men's  
clothing, 334 Fourth avenue; F. E. Mack,  
linens, 334 Fourth avenue; Miss E. Mc-  
Gill, laces, ribbons and veils, 334  
Fourth avenue; Miss A. Metz, handker-  
chiefs, 334 Fourth avenue.

To save time in unloading bulk cargoes  
from vessels there has been invented a  
gasoline propelled motor scoop that can  
be driven about their decks and holds.

**COMMITTEE TO HOLD  
ANNIVERSARY MEETING**

The fifteenth anniversary of the organiza-  
tion of the International Committee of the  
Young Men's Christian Association will  
be celebrated in New York on Thurs-  
day evening at 8:30 o'clock, when mem-  
bers of the committee and representatives  
of a large number of local associations  
meet at the Waldorf-Astoria for dinner.  
The following will attend from this  
city: Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Woodward, Mr.  
and Mrs. William S. Corby, Mr. and Mrs.  
Clifford K. Berryman, Mr. and Mrs. Hol-  
comb G. Johnson, Mr. James L. Wilmeth,  
Miss M. Shand, Dr. George O. Smith,  
George H. Winslow, George L. Goodwin,  
W. O. Hittabide, E. S. Wolfe, Clarence  
L. Harding, and William Knowles Cooper.

**CLUB PRESENTS PLAY.**

**Dramatic Organization Presents  
"Somebody's Widow."**

The Knights of Columbus Dramatic  
Club last night presented the musical  
farce, "Somebody's Widow," at Gon-  
saga College Hall. The performance,  
which will be repeated tonight, was for  
the benefit of St. Vincent De Paul's Con-  
ference of St. Aloysius Parish.

The play was adapted and staged by  
John F. Luitich.

Those taking part in the entertainment  
follow:  
F. J. P. Cleary, Bernard Fitzgerald,  
Doris E. Connell, Frank Hall, Frank  
Glancy, R. J. P. Cogan, Irwin Cogan,  
Robert McCreight, George McDonald, John  
McGraw, Earnest Kendrick, Mrs. Sarah  
Deeds, Misses Estelle Murray, Martha  
Ford, Mabel Cosgrove, Jennie Whalen,  
Annie Stelmets, Helen Goodhue, Ma-  
Lannigan, Nellie McCormack, Gertrude  
Louise, Marie Quinn, Marjorie Whelan,  
Louise McGhan and Grace McGhan.

**Lectures on Dreams.**

Psychologists who claim that dreams  
which foretell the future can be explained  
by telepathy or other physical phenomena  
were given some hard nuts to crack last  
night at Universalist Church, where L.  
W. Rogers lectured on "Dreams and Pre-  
monitions." Mr. Rogers, who is the au-  
thor of various psychological books, dis-  
cussed Lincoln's dream of his assassination  
and others that were recorded by  
Gideon Welles, Lincoln's Secretary of the  
Navy, and told of other authenticated  
dreams which led to the discovery of val-  
uables, the hiding place of which was  
known only to the person who had sud-  
denly died after secreting them.

**The Northcountrymen.**

(They were men of the North country.  
... There were some who went as far  
as Serre, but they never came back.—  
War correspondence of Philip Gibbs.)

The Northcountrymen are the men for  
work.

And they finish what they've begun;  
They never fumble and never shrink,  
Or stop till the job is done.  
Whether it be to face the shock  
Of the heat of the pudding mill,  
Or to load the big ships at the Liverpool  
dock.

They do their work with a will;  
Or to sail the seas,  
Or to toil in a tropical sun.

When the morning came that the order  
gave,  
And the great day was at hand,  
The Northcountrymen, wave after wave,  
Marched into No Man's Land.

First, by the raised fringe of trees,  
The scythe of shot they met;  
Trench after trench they storm and seize  
With bomb and bayonet.

The lines are passed,  
And they hold the last,  
Before they make a stand.

The artillery observers watched for signs  
Of the sturdy Northcountrymen;  
But they were deep in the German lines  
Fighting for life just then.

At last the rockets began to rise,  
At last the messages came;  
It comes from out of the smoky skies:  
"For God's sake send us bombs."

They had advanced to Serre  
In their stanch career,  
But they never came back again.

The Northcountrymen achieved their deed  
And pushed to the last frontiers;  
They were men who worked and took no  
heed

Or counsel of their fears.  
Their was the fate of the great of earth.  
Approved at the judgment seat,  
Who gather failure out of their worth  
And victory out of defeat.

Their lives they spend,  
But they reach the end—  
Oh, worthy pioneers!

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R. J. RITCHIE  
MANAGER

**Today's Events**

Address, Col. Robert M. Thompson, at Commercial  
Club luncheon, at club, 1230 p. m.  
Banquet, Chemical Society of Washington, Cosmos  
Club, 8 p. m.  
Meeting, water supply committee of the Board of  
Trade, in rooms of the organization, 4 p. m.  
Entertainment, "Somebody's Widow," Knights of  
Columbus Dramatic Club, for benefit of St. Vincent  
De Paul's Conference of St. Aloysius parish, Gon-  
saga Hall, 8 p. m.  
Spanish Reception, Builders' Exchange, 7:30  
p. m.  
Illustrated lecture, "Our Unseen Neighbors," Dr.  
Paul Bar